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Is the Pride of Indiana - The State University

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INDIANA UNIVERSITY
Maurer School of Law
Bloomington

IS THE PRIDE OF INDIANA.

THE STATE UNIVERSITY.

Under President Swain's Administrations an Era of Unexampled Prosperity.—The Elective System is Fully Explained and Some False Impressions are Removed.—Illustrated Sketches of the Several Important Departments.

According to statistics published a few years ago, there were more colleges and universities in the fifth congressional district of Indiana, than in any similar district in the United States. Many of these institutions are not of mediocre influence or fame and two at least have become prominent factors in national education and are recognized leaders in modern thought. Such a district is highly favored, not only from the direct influence that becomes the property of its people, but from the fact that it must become a central position in educational work. Under such circumstances, the University that is pre-eminent must and does have an unusually exalted place.



JOHN MERLE COULTER, Ph. D., LL. D.

This position belongs to Indiana University. It was chartered as a seminary in 1820. In 1828, it was made a college and a decade later became a University. From its inception, its progress has been steady and sure. Though it has never been the object of any extraordinary beneficence, it has moved along at slow stages and the fact that its road has been rough, has served to but make its position, once obtained, the more steadfast and impregnable. Its eminence among the American institutions of learning is now assured. No longer does it feel its way in the path already trodden by others, but from its position and ability is entitled to and does reach out boldly in inaugurating and trying those new ideas, that are manifestly beneficial. The details of its history are many, and a resume of them is giving below, to show the ups and downs that have made it what it is.

History of the University.

On the 20th of January, 1820, the legislature of the state passed an act establishing the state seminary and appointed a board of trustees with power to locate its site upon a township of land, donated by congress, to sell a part of the land, to erect the necessary buildings and open the school. By 1824 two buildings were erected on the seminary grounds south of Bloomington, and on the 1st of May of that year a state school was opened under the direction of the Rev. Bayard R. Hall.

In 1828, by an act of the general assembly, the state seminary became the Indiana college. The Rev. Andrew Wylie, D. D., president of the Washington college in western Pennsylvania, was elected president of the college, and the Rev. Bayard R. Hall and John M. Harney professors. Differences soon arose in the faculty, however, which culminated in 1832 in a re-organization. After this change until the death of Dr. Wylie in 1851, the growth of the institution kept pace with the development of the state. Early in Dr. Wylie's administration a new college building was erected at a cost of \$11,000.

— the growing importance of Indiana

college led the legislature in 1838 to grant it a third charter, this time raising it to the dignity of university, with the name of the Indiana University. Under this charter its existence is still maintained. In 1843, responding to a general demand, a law school was established in connection with the university. During the administration of Dr. Wylie the institution became widely and favorably known. Students from remote states were drawn to the college, and it stood in the front rank of the western universities of the day.

After the death of Dr. Wylie, which occurred in 1851, the Rev. Alfred Ryors, D. D., was elected to the presidency, which office he retained one year, when he gave way to the Rev. William Dailey, D. D., LL. D., who held the office up to 1859. During Dr. Dailey's administration the institution met with two mishaps that seriously crippled it. One was the destruction by fire on April 8, 1854, of the main college building with the college library and the libraries of the literary societies. The other was a decision rendered by the courts, whereby \$60,000 loaned by the state for the benefit of the Indiana University was transferred to the Vincennes university. But the state assumed and paid the debt, and immediately after the fire the trustees proceeded to replace the loss with a larger building. The citizens of Monroe county contributed \$10,000 to defray a part of the expenses.

On the resignation of Dr. Dailey in 1859, the Rev. Theophilus A. Wylie, D. D., was made acting president by appointment and served a year, when John Lathrop, LL. D., became president for a short time, to be succeeded by the Rev. Cyrus Nutt, D. D. Under Dr. Nutt's administration in 1867 women were first admitted as students to the college classes.

After the resignation of Dr. Nutt in 1875 the Rev. Lemuel Moss, D. D., was called to the president's chair, which he occupied until the fall of 1884, when he resigned. During Dr. Moss' administration, owing to adverse legislation in 1877 the law school was suspended. The connection between the university and the Indiana Medical college at Indianapolis was broken the same year. The greater loss during his administration was the burning during a heavy thunderstorm of the building containing the libraries and laboratories on the night of July 12, 1883. Although the outlook was very discouraging, the board of trustees met and decided to begin the rebuilding at once, even though no money was available at the time. The remaining building was refitted and word sent out that work would begin as usual in September.

It was decided by the board to abandon the old campus, too small for future expansion and so near the railroad that passing trains interfered with work. They selected as the future university park twenty acres of woodland adjoining the city on the east, known to twenty student generations as "Dunn's woods." A donation of \$50,000 was made by Monroe county and with this and \$20,000 received as insurance money buildings were erected on the new grounds. In the fall of 1885 all the collegiate work was removed to the new buildings.

Dr. Moss resigned the presidency in November, 1884, and the Rev.

Elisha Ballentine, D. D., was made acting president. On the 1st of the following January David Starr Jordan, Ph. D., LL. D., was elected president. His presidency continued for six years and in 1891 he resigned to take the presidency of Leland Stanford, Jr., university.

On the resignation of Dr. Jordan, the trustees elected John Merle Coulter, then of Wabash College, to the presidential chair. He held the position for two years, when he resigned to take the presidency of LaFayette University.

The New Epoch.

President Jordan, immediately after his election, made a complete change in the courses of study. At



THOMAS C. VAN NUYS, M. D.

the time of his selection he was known only as a scientist, and many friends of the university regarded him as a dangerous experiment. These changes proved, in a short time, to be in the right direction, and they were followed closely by Dr. Coulter through his entire administration. The greatest change that Pres. Jordan made was to abolish the rule of compelling a student, before graduation, to complete a rigidly prescribed course. The thought underlying this change was that a student by pursuing some one line of work as a major study throughout his college course would go out with much better disciplined mind than he could possibly get under the old plan. In addition he would have an education that could be turned into immediate practical good. To the advancement of this fundamental idea the life work of Pres. Jordan is devoted. He is its strong and confident champion. Pres. Swain is an able earnest adherent to the ideas that have been promulgated by Pres. Jordan, and their successful enforcement will enlist his best efforts.

Calling of President Swain.

When Pres. Coulter resigned to go to Lake Forest university there was at first a general anxiety as to who would be his successor. However as the several probable men were consensus the consensus of



GEORGE EMORY FELLOWS, Ph. D.

opinion fell upon Prof. Swain and when the Board of Trustees met they were but a short time in making the selection. Prof. Swain finally consented to accept the proffered place, and all acquainted with the university know with what success his work has begun.

The President was born at Pendleton, Ind., June 16, 1857. His parents were farmers and while preparing for college in the Pendleton academy, he would go to school during the winter months and work on the farm during the summer. He entered Indiana University in 1879, and immediately after graduation, he was made an assistant in the instruction in mathematics. While acting in this capacity he continued his study in biology. In 1885, he was elected Associate Professor in mathemat-

ics, and given a year's leave of absence. During this time he continued his work under Crystal, at the University of Edinburgh. From 1883 to 1891, he was at the head of the mathematical department here, and for two years afterwards occupied a similar chair at Leland Stanford University. He was one of the first men that Pres. Jordan chose to go with him to Stanford, and when he left to return to his alma mater, he was succeeded by no less an authority than Prof. Little, Ph. D. who will in all probability sometime take the chair in mathematics at Edinburgh. Pres. Swain has traveled a great deal, both in Europe and America, and his observations at many of the Universities of the world have better fitted him for his present position. He has an unquestionably strong executive ability, and this with the special training and many other eminent qualities, make him peculiarly fitted for the place.

The Journal of Education, in alluding to him recently, mentioned his traits of character as "frankness, manliness, and Quaker honesty." All who know him readily accede to the truth of this. He is a man that even an acquaintance will make one love and admire him, and this is coupled with a strong ability on his part, a sense of duty, and a love for the University which he serves. The remainder of the faculty are all men of recognized ability, and are particularly successful because of the harmony that exists between them and their chief. Many of the heads of the departments were co-laborers with President Swain a few years ago, when he was here, some were with him at Stanford University, during the past two



DAVID MYERS MOTTIER, A. M.

years, most of the others were of his own selection and the harmony that exists is only national when these circumstances are considered. The faculty as it now stands is as follows:

The Faculty.

The faculty of the institution is at present composed of thirty-five instructors, as follows:

Joseph Swain, LL. D., president; W. A. Merrill, Ph. D., professor of Latin; Thomas Charlton Van Nuys, M. D., professor of chemistry; Martin W. Sampson, A. M., professor of English; Horace Addison Hoffman, A. M., professor of Greek; Gustaf Karsten, Ph. D., professor of Germanic languages; William Lowe Bryan, Ph. D., professor of philosophy; David Demaree Banta, LL. B., LL. D., dean of the law school; George Albert Woodburn, Ph. D., professor of American history; Robert Judson Aley, A. M., professor of mathematics; George Emory Fellows, Ph. D., professor of European history; Carl H. Eigenmann, Ph. D., professor of zoology; Edouard Baillet, B. S., professor of romance languages; John R. Commons, A. M., professor of economics and social science; Vernon F. Masters, Ph. D., professor of geology; Wm. P. Rogers, LL. B., professor of law; Carl Oschhaus, A. M., associate professor of German; Joseph H. Howard, A. M., associate professor of Latin; Arthur Lee Foley, A. M., associate professor of physics; Schuyler Colfax Davisson, A. M., associate professor of mathematics; David Myers Mottier, A. M., associate professor of botany; William Elmer Henry, A. M., associate professor of English; Sherman Davis, A. M., associate professor of chemistry; David A. Rothrock, A. B., instructor in mathematics; Geo. D. Morris, A. B., instructor in French; Ernest H. Lindley, A. B., instructor

in philosophy; Albert B. Ulrey, A. B., instructor in zoology; Charles J. Sembover, A. B., instructor in rhetoric; C. S. Hoover, A. B., instructor in American history; C. W. McMullen, A. B., instructor in mathematics; George M. Howe, instructor in German; C. H. Beeson, A. B., instructor in Latin; L. Harris, A. B., instructor in English; Edward M. Kindle, A. B., instructor in Geology.



JAMES ALBERT WOODBURN, Ph. D.

PROFESSOR OF AMERICAN HISTORY.

James Albert Woodburn, professor of American History, is one of the best known of the University faculty. He graduated from the University in 1876 and received his A. M. degree in 1885. He received his Ph. D. degree after three years study in the School of History and Political Science at Johns Hopkins University. He is author of "The Causes of the Revolution," published in the Johns Hopkins University studies in 1892. For several years he has been one of the teachers and lecturers at Chatauqua and at Bay View, Mich. Dr. Woodburn has also been actively engaged for several years in the University Extension work.

PROFESSOR OF EUROPEAN HISTORY.

George Emory Fellows, Ph. D., professor of European history, graduated at Lawrence University in 1879, and received his A. M. degree in 1882. From 1883 to 1885 he was teacher of Latin and history in the Ryan High School at Appleton, Wis., and from 1885 to 1888 he was teacher in the Central High School of New Orleans. Resigning this position he went to Europe where he studied in the Universities of Munich and Berne. He also traveled in Italy, Belgium, Scotland and England. In 1890 he received the Ph. D. degree at Berne, Switzerland. In 1891 he was elected to the head of the Department of European History in Indiana University, and since that time he has continued in this capacity with credit to himself and the institution. This department has had a wonderful increase since Dr. Fellows assumed control. In 1891 there were only a few over a hundred taking this work, while one year afterward there were over two hundred. This fact attests the growing popularity of the department of European history.

An Able Chemist.

Thomas C. Van Nuys, M. D., professor of chemistry, is one of the best chemists in the United States. Dr. Van Nuys was a special student under Liebreich in Berlin from 1869 to 1871, and worked in the chemical laboratory of the Pathological institute. Also during the fall of 1870 he received special instructions in science at the University of Prague. In 1873 he returned to Germany and studied chemistry and physics in the scientific institute of Wiesbaden, of which Fresenius was director. In 1874 he returned to the United States and was appointed professor of chemistry in the university, the chemical department having been created this year. He continued to teach chemistry until the summer of 1876, when he was granted leave of absence for one year, which he spent in studying organic chemistry at the University of Strasburg, Germany, under the instruction of Fittig. In the fall of 1877 he returned to the University and has been teaching chemistry ever since. Dr. Van Nuys has done considerable writing and some of his manuscripts are used by his advanced students.

Botanical Department.

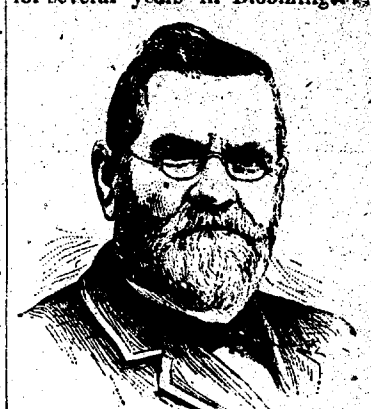
Prof. David M. Mottier, at the head of the Botanical Department,

was born in 1854, at Falmouth, Ireland county, Indiana. He graduated in 1881, and received his A. M. degree in 1892. Immediately after his graduation he was appointed instructor in this department. He served in this capacity until this year, when on Dr. Coulter's leaving, he was appointed associate professor, and placed in full charge. This department which is equipped with a fine laboratory and suitable apparatus is, at present, very crowded, which alone shows it to be one of the most popular courses in the university. Professor Mottier deserves all of the success he is receiving. He inspires every one of his students to do their work thoroughly for he is in every respect a model instructor, who has the idea that a little, well done, is much better than more half done.

Department of Law.

When in 1889 the department of law of the university was re-established, David Demaree Banta, LL. B., LL. D., was elected dean of the Law School. Judge Banta is a graduate of the University and after completing both the classical and the law courses, 1857, he began the practice of law at his home, Franklin, Ind. In 1870 he was elected judge of the Circuit court of Johnson county and served the full term of six years. Shortly after his retirement he accepted a position in his alma mater. Judge Banta has always maintained a strong interest in educational matters. He has also devoted considerable time to literature. He is a firm believer in the "gospel of out of doors," and has not failed in over twenty years to spend from four to six weeks in the woods. He is the author of several historical works, "Making a Neighborhood," and of numerous papers and sketches relating chiefly to local historical and out door subjects. The law school under his management is in a prosperous condition, the attendance being equal to any other similar school in the State.

Professor W. P. Rogers, LL. B., is a graduate of the law school here. He has practiced law successfully for several years in Bloomington.



DAVID DEMAREE BANTA, LL. B., LL. D.

Last year he was temporarily appointed to fill the position of professor of law, and on account of his very effective work, he was retained. He is a splendid teacher and is very popular among his students.

William Lowe Bryan, Ph. D., was born in Monroe county, Indiana, and graduated from this university in 1884. He taught and received his A. M. degree from the university in 1886. The following year he traveled and studied in Germany. In 1891 he had a fellowship at Clark University, and received his Ph. D. degree the same year. Professor Bryan is one of the strongest men in the faculty, and is, also, a recognized authority in some branches of his line. A few days ago he was elected to the office of Vice-President. Under Dr. Bryan the course in Philosophy has become very popular, and one of the foremost in the line in Western universities. He has brought to the university the result of a natural ability and investigation. He bears a high rank among both his co-workers in the university and the investigators in philosophy throughout the country.

Morton Wright Sampson is a graduate of the University of Cincinnati, and received his A. M. degree from that institution in 1890. He was Assistant Professor of the University of Iowa in 1891-92, and of Leland Stanford, Jr., University 1892-93. He has been for some time reviewer for the Critic, a prominent New York paper. Professor Sampson is at the head of both the English and Rhetorical Departments, and is giving universal satisfaction.

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